Afterwards Set married his sister Nephthys, and Osiris

married his sister Isis.

Reigning as a king on earth, Osiris reclaimed the Osiris

Egyptians from savagery, gave them laws, and taught them

to worship the gods. Before his time the Egyptians had cultivation

been cannibals. But Isis, the sister and wife of Osiris, $\circ \lceil c f^{TM} \rceil_{V}^{TM} *$

discovered wheat and barley growing wild, and Osiris Intro-

duced the cultivation of these grains amongst his people,

who forthwith abandoned cannibalism and took kindly to a

corn diet. Moreover, Osiris is said to have been the first

to gather fruit from trees, to train the vine to poles, and

tread the grapes. Eager to communicate these beneficent

discoveries to all mankind, he committed the whole govern-

ment of Egypt to his wife Isis, and travelled over the world,

diffusing the blessings of civilization and agriculture wherever

he went. In countries where a harsh climate or niggardly

soil forbade the cultivation of the vine, he taught the in-

habitants to console themselves for the want of wine by

brewing beer from barley. Loaded with the wealth that had

been showered upon him by grateful nations, he returned to

Egypt, and on account of the benefits he had conferred on

mankind he was unanimously hailed and worshipped

deity.¹ But his brother Set (whom the Greeks called Typhon) with seventy-two others plotted against him. His violent

Having taken the measure of his good brother's body by

stealth, the bad brother Typhon fashioned and highly decor-

ated a coffer of the same size, and once when they were all

drinking and making merry he brought in the coffer and

jestingly promised to give it to the one whom it should fit

exactly. Well, they all tried one after the other, but it fitted

none of them. Last of all Osiris stepped into it and lay down.

On that the conspirators ran and slammed the lid down on

him, nailed it fast, soldered it with molten lead, and flung the

others deny) that neither sowing nor presented to planting should be undertaken." How-1913), *T£gy*^\._t" Essays and Studies WilliamRidgeway (Cambridge, ever, these unlucky clays are not the p. 456. As to the unluckiness of true intercalary days of the Coptic intercalary days in general, see The Scapegoat, pp. 339 sqq,
¹ Plutarch, Isis et Osiris, 13; calendar, which occur in the second week of September at the end of the Dio-Coptic year. Tibullus, See C. G. Seligmann, dorus Siculus, i. 14, 17,20; "Ancient Egyptian Beliefs in Modern i. 7. 29 sqq.